FIGHTING THEM OVER.

What Our Veterans Have to Say About Their Old Campaigns.

TUPELO.

Comrade Fitch Tells How A. J. Smith Retreated to

Memphis. TO THE EDITOR: I was very much pleased to see in The National Tribune of Jan. 28 an account of the battle of Tupelo, Miss., by A. E. Glanville, of the 10th Minn. I am always inold war horse, A. J. Smith, "the hero of a hundred battles.

I have never seen "Champlin's Young Folks' History of the War," but after reading the delicious extract quoted by your correspondent, was the fiendish keeper of the prison.

The old veterans' history of the war is good enough for me.

will begin to-Oh, for a lodge in some vast wilderness, Some boundless contiguity of shade, Where rumor of oppression and deceit,

Of unsuccessful or successful war, Might never reach him more. Your correspondent refers to the 33d Wis, as

having captured a stand of colors on July 13 on the march to Tupelo. I was at that time Adjutant of the 33d Wis., and, like Comrade Glanville, "have a very dis-

tinct recollection of helping 'Old A. J.' do a little crowing on that Confederate dunghill." At the time the raid on Tupelo was organized, under command of A. J. Smith, his troops, worn and weary from covering the retreat of Banks's great army for about 400 miles, after his disastrous encounter with Kirby Smith, were resting at Memphis, Tenn. They were at that place when the news of the disgraceful rout of Sturgis was received, and Gen. Smith was ordered to move immediately on Joe Forrest and "take the conceit out of him."

"The boys" received the order with shouts of delight, for they had learned by experience | the fight. that A. J. was a man who never failed to "get there." He was not one of those tony officers men to "go." His way was to take the lead the mouth of the bottomless pit.

 Comrade Glanville baving indicated the line of march, I will only mention an incident or two which occurred on the march.

bitterly secesh; the people were elated at For- -126TH OHIO, Mt. Pleasant, Ind. rest's easy victory over Sturgis, and we were often entertained with accounts of the "licking" we were to get as soon as Joe Forrest got a sight of us. These stories were meant to be blood-curdling, but the blood of old A. J.'s boys didn't "curdle" worth a cent. I remember that as we passed by an orchard the boys stopped to fill their pockets with the fruit, and a woman came to the door of the log-house and made the sneering remark, "Take all you want now, for you wont have time to stop for any when you come back."

On the evening of July 11 we camped near Pontotoe, Miss., after a skirmish with a part of Forrest's command. Being on short rations the boys were pretty hungry, and immediately instituted a search for something to replenish their haversacks. One of the 33d Wis. boys, in ransacking a house near the camp, chanced upon a package of love letters, which he consweet and juicy, though not, strictly speaking, named Marcellus, to his fiance, whose name I the enemy, who was now well prepared to give us remember, but will not mention here. If Mara warm reception.
The line of advance was formed as follows: The dust-covered Yanks, as they sat or reclined on the-ground in various positions, listening to the reading of his precious epistles, and could ments on his loftier flights of eloquence, I think his soul would have burned within him right of the whole line.

The line advanced by the left flank until the cavwhile the unctuous "yum-yums," and the sa-

a roar of laughter from Gabriel himself. The capture of the stand of colors, already referred to, was at Camargo Cross-roads. At this place a desperate attempt was made to capture our wagon-train, the 33d Wis. acting as train-guard on that day (the 13th). The enemy were sheltered by a clump of timber on the right of the road and within a few rods of the train. The 33d Wis. was ordered to charge the enemy, to which they instantly responded with a yell that waked the echoes, driving the enemy from their position, who, in their hurry to get away, left their dead and wounded and a stand of colors on the ground.

The battle of Tupelo, on the 14th and 15th, is graphically described by Comrade Glanville. Our regiment (33d Wis.) supported Miller's battery, and was stationed immediately on its rifle range, was a body of timber, and on our right-oblique was a large cornfield. The intervening space was open ground, sloping downward to the woods.

Minn., lost his life. I was riding with him along the line when he was struck by a bullet and fell heavily to the ground, expiring soon after in the arms of a soldier of his regiment. Near the close of the second day's battle Gen. Smith, accompanied by his right-hand man, "Fighting Joe Mower," rode up to the extreme front of the line and remained for several minutes surveying the field. As he sat erect on his horse a ball struck his hat and another ball struck one of his stirrups, to which he paid not the slightest attention. A grand charge was charge closed the battle of Tapelo. The redoubtable Joe Forrest fled incontinently, leaving his dead and wounded on the field of battle. Not another shot was fired until the rebs | their retreat,

The number of killed and wounded of Forrest's army was estimated at 2,400. How nearly the cornfield. The wounded rebs were taken | the night previous. off the field in our ambulances and by our men. and they begged us not to let the niggers get | were unsuccessful and speedily retired. at them, many of them saying, "I wasn't at

I hope we shall hear from others of A. J. Smith's command who were engaged in this both lines held their original position as before this battle, for I think it has not been generally un- great and unsuccessful move. derstood, and that the gallant A. J. has not received the credit to which he is justly entitled. Speak up, comrades. Let us make a little history of our own on this subject .- A. H. FITCH, Captain Co. D, 33d Wis.

He Was a "High" Private.

To THE EDITOR: While the boys are talking about infants, I wish to say I was one of them, and if not the youngest, I claim to be the heaviest. I was born in June, 1847, and while working for Uncle Sam, and before I was 17 years old, I weighed 225 pounds, and stood six feet one inch in my stocking-feet. They called me "Baby," but you see I was a high private (while standing). - WATSON PRUYN, Co. L, 3d Wis. Cav., Baraboo, Wis.

Consumption Cared. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the fermula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, bas felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. Detroit, Mich.

MONOCACY.

A Comrade Thinks Gen. Wallace Handles the Truth Too Carelessly. To THE EDITOR: There is a statement from the pen of Gen. Wallace, now going the rounds of the press, in reference to Gen. Halleck's jealousy of Gen. Grant, which in part might be true; but there are some things said in that the battle and not till he had seen Grant in person. This will be news to the Old Third Division of the old Bloody Sixth Corps. This battle was fought on the 9th of July. On the 6th, the Third Division, Sixth Corps, under Gen.

ing to about 600, prove that fact. Gen. Lew of treason's iron and lead will as earnestly The bridge was won at last, and the veterans Wallace, in his official report, says: whipped, but retired reluctantly under my

not been excelled in any battle of the war." month: First, reinforcements came to him be- ridge was hot as iron and lead and gun-powder burg road and gained the outskirts of the fought principally by 100-days' men. I was more than 50 per cent. of its men is sufficient and wounded out of about 300 that went into | ment; at least, if any other command preceded

who took their position in some safe place in | in the rear drawing rations (fighting) while the rear and sent an Aid-de-Camp to tell his the battle was raging the fiercest, and of the new clothing we picked up on the retreat, and say "come," and come they did every time. | thrown away by said regiment in its retreat; So perfect was the confidence of his troops in the old gray-headed 100-days' Colonel who their leader that they would have stuck to the | met us some three miles from the battlefield tail of his old black pacer if it had led them to and ordered Ricketts's men into file and wanted us to march as on parade, and the cursing he received from the boys, telling him to go and hunt his bread-and-butter regiment, etc. Let The country through which we passed was keep back facts that do not suit their purpose. our Generals, when they write, tell all, and not

HATCHER'S RUN, As Told in a Comrade's Diary.

To THE EDITOR: If you will kindly allow me space in "our paper" I will, in reply to Lieut. Weidensall, of the 84th Pa., give you an extract from my journal, which will perhaps help his memory in regard to the above fight. My journal of Oct. 27, 1864, reads as follows: At length, on the 27th, at 2 in the morning, we were awakened by orders to turn out and fall in in light marching order as quickly and quietly as possible. In a short time all the available troops in this corps (the Ninth), and also of the Second

and Fifth Corps, were on the road ready to proceed, Marching a short distance to the rear, we halted near the Ninth Corps headquarters until daylight. Gen. Meade then passed us, going toward the left, and soon after we took up the line of march fiscated and brought to camp. They were very sweet and juicy, though not, strictly speaking. Level road." At this point, being in plain view of good to eat, but they served to help the boys with men intently watching our movements, and forget their hunger for a time at least. A in their rear long lines of troops and batteries en crowd soon collected, one of their number was | route toward their right. We were thus impressed installed as reader, and then the fun began, at the time with the fact that if a surprise assault The letters were written by a secesh widower on their right-fiank was contemplated, our halting at headquarters until daylight had revealed it to

cavalry held the extreme left in advance. Next came the Second Corps, under Hancock, and after him two divisions of the Fifth Corps under Warhave heard their original and derisive comion, followed by Potter's Division, holding the

alry had reached Hatcher's Run and together with lacious smacking of tips, which greeted the the Second Corps crossed it on the Boydton plank more amorous passages, would have provoked | road, six miles from the South Side Railroad, when the whole line left of our division (Potter's) faced to the front and advanced on the enemy's works covering Hatcher's Run, in hopes of cleaning them out, reaching the railroad, and holding it. Soon after we first started the rapid fire of our skirmishers gave evidence that the rebs had been

struck in force and were heavily disputing their ground. They were forced steadily back, however, uncovering in their retreat a battery of two guns, which the skirmish-line charged and captured. The battle was now raging on our left, and Ferrero's Division of colored troops were hotly engaged. Our brigade advanced at regimental front for a distance of 500 yards to the top of a slight rise of ground and halted, the right of our division in con-nection with the extreme left of our old line of humility—was aroused, to think that I had

No enemy appeared in our immediate front, and we were ordered to fall to and throw up a line of works as quickly as possible. We had no axes, picks or shovels, but near by was an old barn. This would furnish material to build our works, left. Directly on our front, and within easy and we fell upon it, tearing it to pieces, using the heavy timber and boards for a "backer" to our breastworks, and dug and threw up the dirt against them with the shingles. In a short time we had a ine of breastworks strong enough to hold our own against an assault. The firing on our left lulled down, the whole line It was here that Col. Wilkins, of the 9th

intrenched themselves, and at sunset the firing had almost ceased. We pitched our tents "en bivouac for the night and laid down, under cover of a strong guard and picket-line, to sleep.

Gen. Warren was now endeavoring to cennect his left with Hancock's right, but failed to do so in of the lamented hen. time, and the rebs, perceiving their advantage, crossed the "Run," and rushing through the gap between the two corps, about 8 o'clock, under cover of the thick darkness and fine, misty rain, fell with tremendous fury on Hancock's right flank and rear, at the same time doubling up the Fifth Corps by causing Warren to refuse his left. The fiercest fire of muskerry that the writer ever remembers of hearing now burst upon the still ordered and made in magnificent style. This | night air, and the battle again opened, the attack being principally upon the Second Corps. These

brave old veterans of many a field at once turned to meet it, and drove the rebs headlong back into their works, and, under orders from Meade, began | cher we will trace, with trembling hand, these emerged from the woods, at a point about a | The battle of Hatcher's Run was now over, and mile distant. Then our batteries played on them until they were out of sight. That was the way "A I Smith was forced to retreet to the way "A. J. Smith was forced to retreat to us, followed by Wilcox, thus leaving our division

(Potter's) in its original position.

We now changed position from front to rear and established line of battle, covering the retreat of correct this estimate was I do not know, but I know that the number was quite large, for they the second Corns that happened with the purpose of the purpose lay thickly scattered through the woods and in | ishment they had received from the Second Corps

An attempt was made by the enemy's cavalry to | you know, the new recruits were fond of wrest-The memory of the Fort Pillow massacre was fresh in the minds of the wounded Johnnies, while we poured a heavy fire into their midst, they fresh in the minds of the wounded Johnnies, while we poured a heavy fire into their midst, they We then moved by brigade from front to rear

back the road we had come, the robs following us to their original picket-line, where they balted, and at 4 p. m. we arrived back to our camps, and -GEO. H. ALLEN, Co. B. 4th R. I., Providence, R. I.

An Elequent Lecturer.

A well-known Temperance worker and Bible reader, Mrs. M. Cator, of Camden, New Jersey, to convince the doctor that he ha are all right. has been raised almost from the grave, and re- ankle. "O," the doctor says ptain, Wm. Vorris, stored to good health, by the use of Compound | You can march." But the Doctor, you will have Oxygen. In giving a reporter of the press an seeing how it was, saythere is nothing wrong account of her recovery, she spoke of a number to give him a par his ankle is sprained and of cures by means of this treatment which had come under her immediate notice. We give he cannot we is the way, I will write him a

nothing to what it has done for some of my was a long time before the dector heard the friends. There is Miss Frances E. Willard, last of "Let me see your tongue. O, you are who is everywhere known as one of the most all right. You can march." We let up on the eloquent of our Temperance speakers. The doctor after a while, because he took in the fun other day I had a letter from Iowa, in which with the rest of us and kept his temper. When She thanked me for having brought Compound Oxygen to her notice. She had been badly run belonging to the 88th had to walk up to him down by overwork, constant speaking and travel. and ask to see his tongue.-WM. KNIGHT, Co. She is now as strong as ever, and in perfect health | B, 88th Ind., Creston, Iowa.

for active duty," Other cases, even more remarkable, which had come to her knowledge were described by | Pectoral for immediate use, in case of Croup Mrs. Cator.

Write to DRS, STARKEY & PALEN, 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, for their Treatise on Compound Oxygen-sent free,

For G. A. R., Masonic and all other society goods send for catalogue to E. A. Armstrong,

Wagner's Brigade at Chattanoogs. To THE EDITOR: I cannot remain silent when the rights of my comrades are being invaded. Maj. Coulter, of the gallant old 64th He states that the battle of Monocacy was | their flag with them, hoisted it over the hotel | fought by 100-days' men principally; that Hal- and were in full possession of the town. This o'clock p. m. of the 8th, where we found two | fourths of a mile wide) as skirmishers, and Generals (Wallace and Tyler) and about 2,000 drove the rebels away from the landing near in which the veracious chronicler says that "A. 100 days' men. Now, did Ricketts's Division | the old distillery. Boats were brought over | old boys of Reno's old Brigade, how does that Memphis," I should not be surprised to find in rect, we undoubtedly did. Said article which the whole command crossed during the in his history (and he does not write from recsaid "History" the information that Ander- totally ignores the presence of the Third Di- day. Col. Lane, of the 97th Ohio, with a squad | ollections, but from facts): "Durell's battery, sonville was located in Central Park, N. Y .; vision in said battle, and says it was princi- of his men and the flag of his regiment, crossed | was posted on a neighboring hill to aid in coverthat its inhuman brutalities were inflicted on | pally fought by 100-days' men. Let us see. | in the first boat load that crossed to the Chat-Confederate prisoners, and that Peter Cooper | When we arrived we found the two Generals | tanooga side of the river. Wilder's Cavalry | Division, and we at once took position in rear of with the 149th Ohio, one Maryland regiment | Brigade was with us on the north side of the | the battery (our brigade). The first attack by of 100-days' men, Capt. Alexander's battery, river and crossed at a ford a few miles above | Crook's Brigade had been repulsed with heavy six three-inch guns, and two or three companies | the town, except Maj. Bohn and the 92d Ill., | loss, and subsequently a succession of gallant I strongly suspect that when Old A. J.'s of cavalry under Clendenin,-about 2,000 un- who came dashing around the point of Lookout assaults had been made in vain by the 2d Md. geography class gets to reciting, Mr. Champlin | disciplined men to fight 20,000 old veterans of | Mountain and into Chattanooga, placing the and 6th N. H." Lee's army, -with which Wallace says he "first flag on the largest hotel of the town, saved the Capital, holding them in check from | according to orders of Gen. Rosecrans," but | failures, which is as I recollect. He says morning until evening. (I should like to see a | more than two hours after Wagner had taken | further: "The colors of the two 51sts (N. Y. and list of their killed and wounded.) Now, the possession of it, and more than an hour after Pa.), side by side, and a hundred yards nearer truth is that if there was any saving of the the flag of the 97th Ohio was hoisted over the the bridge than ours, and the three regiments Capital on that day, it was Ricketts's Division | town. Permit me also to say a word in regard | with a fierce shout crowded towards the narof the Sixth Corps that should claim that honor. | to what regiment's flag was on Mission Ridge | row bridge, but before the colors of the two That they bere the brunt of that battle is a first. This will never be satisfactorily settled, as | 51sts had touched the long-disputed bridge the known fact; their killed and wounded, amount- each regiment that so gallantly faced that storm panic-stricken rebels left their cover and fled. "The men of Ricketts's Division were not opinion is that the enemy gave each of us a ably to the henor of its capture. It was 3 orders. They bore the brunt of the battle with | hights, but that some had it hotter than others | was arrayed upon the rebel side of the Antiea coolness and steadiness which I venture has | will not be disputed by any. Hence it is very probable that those who did the hardest fight-This is a correct extract from the report of | ing did not get there first. But what I do know the battle, and proves two things out of his is, where the 40th Ind. went up that memorable fore the battle, and that the battle was not | could make it, and the regiment having lost present as a member of the Sixth Corps, and | evidence that it was hot. I always thought that | left of the town, but their triumphant advance my regiment (126th Ohio) lost 46 men killed | we were there about as soon as any other regius they had paid no attention to the Johnnies, Many of the old boys will remember the 100- as there were plenty there for all practicable days' regiment that was back on the mountain | purposes when the 40th Ind. got there .- P. S. | Mass. Moore, Co. K, 40th Ind., Independence, Kan.

The Regiment That Rescued the R. I. Battery at Antietam.

To the Editor: Your issue of Jan. 21 contained an inquiry from S. W. Aldrich, Hiawatha, Kan., concerning a regiment that gallantly rescued the R. I. battery, of which he was a of the "Iron Brigade," at Lacrosse, Wis., Sept. on the subject that Comrade Aldrich mentions: Of all his varied exploits the one which made the Eastern battery during the battle of Antietam.

was his rallying the stragglers to the support of an duced to surrender, and after getting out of If the memory slumbers-for it is over 20 years ago-it needs only a few facts to recall how the Iron Brigade had fought with success from early dawn until at last, when the loss of some of the regiments had reached the appalling figure of 62 per cent., their ammunition nearly expended, it was then that Sumner's Corps (the men who after South Mountain generously cheered the Iron Brigade for conspicuous bravery at that battle, and with their silver-haired General remained uncovered as the heroes marched past) came to their reief, but just in time to meet the legion under Stonewall Jackson, who forced them back, and again the weary remnant of the old brigade, rallying around the colors that had never trailed in the dust, formed a line of battle to check the enemy, who at that time was gaining a great advantage. No fear, no faltering was shown by the gallant band who stood in the beautiful woods, so rudely disturbed on that bright Autumn day. They were there to stay, and never moved an inch until new troops came hurrying to the front and relieved

At the most critical moment, when that part of the field seemed most endangered, the enemy concentrated their efforts in a daring charge to capture a R. I. battery just at the right of the old brigade. The gunners were doing their best, but had no infantry support, and its capture seemed insword drawn, dashed in among the hundreds of stragglers, who had given up the day as lost and were hurrying to the rear, and with the aid of another 6th officer, by threats and entreaties rallied men enough to confront and successfully repel the

I think this fully answers what Comrade Aldrich seeks for .- GRAY-Son, St. Louis, Mo.

Farewell, Army of the Potomac. TO THE EDITOR: I am sad, oh, so sad. Do you ask why I am bowed down with grief? I will tell you. It will not take long, and it may

do me good. For years I have nursed the fond delusion that the Army of the Potomac was "all wool and a yard wide," but like a flash of lightning out of a cloudless sky, Comrade Brown's letter in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of February 18th blots out the tender memories of the past. At humility-was aroused, to think that I had served four years in an army that didn't amount to shucks; but those who served in the Cav. West, and triumphantly planted their standards upon every State-house, hillock and wart from Maine to Texas, tell us it is but too true, and that settles it. They are alike deaf to logic, rhetoric, metaphor or popycock. When the horrible

of different hopes and aims. The Army of the Potomac was the victim of

settle amongst themselves certain minor honors," and you must be silent. When your members arrive before the "Beautiful Gates' they must step aside whilst those who never knew defeat pass in. On the cracker-box cover that stands at the head of your lonely sepulwords: "Man may win the affections of the lion, the tiger or the fragrant polecat, but a icalous mind is not susceptible of affection."-Cui Bono, 107th Oshkosh V. V., Detroit, Mich.

His Tongue Was All Right.

TO THE EDITOR: I will relate a circumstance Wayne, Ind., and ours was the 88th Ind. As name of J. F. Benfore had been wrestling and jumping, and had sprained his ankle so he couldn't walk very much. We got an order to break camp and march near Nashville, where but one pond Congress.—VETERAN, Custer's we went into Camp Andrew Johnson. When we were ready to march all the companies were ordered to fall in, but Benfore, of course, was not able to walk, and had to have a pass from the regimental doctor; and, coming un hurriedly, the doctor, Mr. Teal, says, "Leme see your tongue," and Benfore, haviongue "Let me tell you," said Mrs. Cator, "that what Compound Oxygen has done for me is nothing to what it has a done for me is rode to camp on the regimental wagon. It

Every mother should keep Ayer's Cherry

Do You Need Money !

A postal card addressed to Bernard & Co., Beverly, Mass., will bring you full particulars of a lucrative business, which can be done at home by either sex, young or old. A \$1.00 South Mountain and Antietam.

TO THE EDITOR: I notice in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of Dec. 31 a letter from Comrade J. E. Walton in relation to the battles of South Moun-Ohio, is right in saying, "Upon arrival at the hotel we found a squad of Federal soldiers in statements which do not correspond with my possession of the city (Chattanooga), and upon | recollections. It has been more than 23 years inquiry found that they belonged to the com- since those engagements, and if one relies mand on the other side of the Tennessee River, | wholly on his memory it is not surprising article, at least by inference, that are not true. and that they had swum the river and brought | there should be a difference of opinion at the present time. So I will not write from my recollections of the parts I would take excepleck refused to order reinforcements until after | was the flag of the 97th Ohio, of Wagner's | tions to, but from the history of my regiment, Brigade of Wood's Division, and was placed written by Gen. Walcott, Captain, Co. B, 21st there about 9 o'clock a. m. of the 9th of Sep- Mass. Comrade Walton says, speaking of the tember: and any effort on the part of Maj. | 30th Ohio, to which regiment he belonged: Boffin, of the 92d Ill., to rob Col. Lane and his "We were ordered to wade across the Antiebrave boys of honors won by them will prove | tam, a short distance, below the stone bridge, Ricketts, marched from in front of Petersburg abortive. It is a fact that Wagner's men were known to subsequent history as Burnside terested in anything relating to that gallant | to City Point and embarked on transport City of | in possession of Chattanooga from very early | bridge, which was promptly executed before Albany; on the morning of the 7th reached | in the morning of Sept. 9, when men detailed | the rebels tumbled to our little racket, and we Baltimore, and from there moved by rail to for the purpose from different regiments of the | thereby got the bridge to keep. It had been Monocacy Junction, arriving there about 3 brigade swam the Tennessee River (here three- taken and lost several times prior to this charge and countercharge." Now then, according to his statement, you

ing an assault by Crook's Brigade of our Fourth So it appears the first assaults resulted in

contend that their flag was there first. My of Reno's old Brigade are entitled unquestionvery hot place in which to climb those rugged o'clock when all the infantry of the Sixth Corps tam, and began a further advance upon the enemy. Then the First Division (under Gen. Wilcox), supported by Crook's Brigade of the Fourth Division, pressed forward on the Sharpstown, while the Third Division (under Gen. Rodman) handsomely carried the hights to the at last ended in a check and bloody repulse." That is the part the Ninth Corps took in relation to the capture of the bridge.-WM. A. POTTER, Co. A, 21st Mass., East Templeton,

MISSOURI GUERRILLAS.

Their Horrible Work at Centralia, Mo. To THE EDITOR: On the 27th day of September, 1864, the west-bound passenger train on the North Missouri Road was captured at Centralia, Mo., a small way-station on the member, at Antietam. At the annual Reunion | prairie, by a band of guerrillas, numbering 75 men, under the notorious Bill Anderson. 14, 1883, Capt. Loyd G. Harris, of the 6th Wis., | Twenty-six Federal soldiers who were on the delivered an address on Gen. John A. Kellogg, | train were taken from it and murdered in cold who had died since their last Reunion. The blood. Among them were three wounded offifollowing is an extract and throws some light | cers from Sherman's army. When the train drew up at Centralia it was surrounded by the guerrillas, and the soldiers, who were mostly most lasting impression on those who witnessed it furloughed men and without arms, were inthe cars they were formed into line and shot down. Bill Anderson gave the command "Right - dress! I'll send you to - in a

straight line!" Seven of these soldiers belonged to my regiment, the 1st Iowa Cav., viz: Owen P. Gower, Co. A; Geo. W. Dalley, B; Oscar P. Williams, B; Chas. E. Madera, C; John Russell, C; Jos. H. Arnold, E; Chas. G. Carpenter, K. Charley Carpenter served in the same company with me, and was a warm friend of mine. As soon as the news came to Mexico, where the command was stationed to which he belonged, all the men who were available boarded a train and hurried down to the scene of the massacre. Lieut. Walter M. Carpenter, a brother to Charley Carpenter, was among the number. Lieut. Carpenter, in describing the scene to me afterwards, said that when they arrived at Centralia they found the murdered men just as the rebels had left them. The bodies had been piled in a heap with straw thrown over them and then burned, and the clothing which had not been stripped off them before was burned off, the charred bodies of the poor fellows presenting a sickening sight. Lieut. Carpenter found the body of his brother in the heap among the slain, with the clothing burned from it, and with 11 bullet holes in the body, and one of his little fingers had also been cut to remove a gold ring which had been given him

by a young lady before leaving home. After this murderous work of Anderson and his gang, they returned to their camp, about three miles distant from Centralia, where was assembled other bands, numbering in all about 250 men under Geo. Todd, Dave Pool, Tom Todd, Si Gordon, all experienced and noted leaders. Tom Todd was a Baptist Minister. Maj. Johnson, of the 39th Mo., who was on the trail of them with 147 men, attacked the guerrillas in the afternoon after the massacre at Centralia; they ambushed his command, and Maj. Johnson and 123 of his men were killed. The notorious Frank James was known to be in Bill Anderson's company at these massacres. -JAMES M. RUSSELL, Captain, Co. K, 1st Iowa

Is It a Breach of Contract?

TO THE EDITOR: Now, in giving the old veterans this table of wages received and the promise to pay in lawful money of the Governtruth first burst upon my mind, I am not | ment-which was gold, not depreciated curashamed to say I wept, and now I am a being | rency that the soldier did receive-at the low estimate of \$13 per month for three years and four months, (this a low estimate, taking the flood and mud; its rank and file fasted on po- | price of gold and wages in 1864,) I do not mean litico-pudding and copperhead sauce, while to be a "kicker," but I think this Government the Army of the West marched proudly on to | did the best it could under the circumstances, victory and subsisted upon the silent remains | but the kick is just here: When a bill comes up before Congress for the soldiers you will hear Farewell, Army of the Potomac! You must | those pet names given to the old soldiers of the take a back seat. You can no longer occupy rebellion, "Government frauds," "Leeches in the cosiest corner in Abraham's bosom. Com- the Treasury; haven't we paid them all we rades who served in the West are "trying to promised them, and more." Echo answers

Year.	Average of gold during year.	Average wages paid the soldier in lawful money.	Amount the sol- dier should have received, green- backs par with gold.	Yearly wages at \$13 per month.	Soldiershould have received in green- backs, adding premium on gold.	Due the soldier.
1863	\$1 13½ 1 70½ 2 03¾	13 00	22 16)3	156 00	\$176 94 265 98 317 85	109 98
	1 98%		25 83 e is wha	39 00 507 00	sarove	rn-

house and interest ow pounds of butter at the old soldier can bue the old dollar would buy sutler's now and that as strong as our present frierigade, Wayne, Mich.

Caval-A Note From a Prisoner's Diary. To THE EDITOR: I was a prisoner during part of 1862, and confined in jail in Staunton, in the stockade at Lynchburg, in Libby Prison, and on Belle Island. During the time I kepta command so suddenly, hauled out fained his diary, which I found to-day in looking over some army papers. One entry, dated July 22, 1862, contains the following statement: "This morning a prisoner belonging to the 66th Ohio, and named Bowers, was shot dead by one of the guards for coming too near the guard-line." I give this to you, as I am under the impression that some months ago I read in your paper a request for information on this point, -E. C. CULP. Salina, Kan.

Gen. John A. Logan,

"Some U. S. Senator from Illinois, writes: years ago I was troubled more or less with rheumatism, and have, within the last year or so, suffered intensely with the same disease. I began to take 'Durang's Rheumatic Remedy,' and am thoroughly satisfied that I have been cured by its use. I do not hesitate to recom-

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Jacob H. Snyder, Co. C, 87th Pa., Mansfield, O., writes that he is greatly pleased with THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and says it should be read by every soldier. He belonged to the First Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Corps, and was captured in the Shenandoah Valley, but made

H. C. Myers, Co. B, 11th Mich., Portsmouth, Mich., takes issue with C. D. Outten, who says the 45th Ky. participated in the battle of Cynthiana and almost completely destroyed Morgan's forces. Myers claims that the charge was made by the 12th Ohio, 11th and 9th Mich. Cav., and to them is due the credit of routing Morgan.

John Snider, Co. B, 175th Ohio, Cynthiana, Pike Co., O., says of the death of Gen. Pat Cleburne at Franklin: "He fell about 15 steps from our breastworks and called for water, saying he would give anyone his gold watch, worth \$350, for a drink. He called piteously for water until his voice became inaudible. After he was killed his horse came on and was shot on top of the works within 15 feet of where I J. Smith, like Sturgis, was forced to retreat to move without orders? If Wallace is cor- from the Chattanooga side by this detail, in coincide with your recollection? Walcott says stood, and fell with his head and fore parts on our side."

L. Rossiter, 5th Wis., Colton, Cal.; John W. Davis, Co. H, 6th Ind., Rogers, Ark., and H. C. Denny, Co. H, 18th Ind., Comanche, Tex., deprecate the jealousies and unkind criticisms between the Eastern and Western armies. All did nobly and deserve the highest praise for their valor and patient endurance.

E. T. Lee, Co. I, 41st Ill., Cerro Gordo, Ill. replying to Comrade Waterhouse, 20th Me., takes up the cudgel in defense of Grant's army at Shiloh. He says the determined soldiers could not have been driven from the line they held Sunday evening, April 6. George M. Williams, Crab Orchard, Mo., writes

a brief account of his capture at Spring Hill, Tenn., and his sufferings during his confinement as a prisoner. Adam Wilberger, Co. B. 25th Mo., St. Joseph, Mo., corrects a typographical error by saying

that Col. Peabody's regiment (at Shiloh) was

C. A. Tracy, 13th Conn., Halstead, Kan., and C. Autenrieth, Co. K. 90th N. Y., Creston, Idaho, express the hope that Congress will provide the medals promised to the "forlorn hope" at Port All members of the 11th Mo. Cav. are re-

the 25th Mo. and not the 23d as stated.

quested to send their Post-office address to Geo. A. Marks, Secretary, Lafayette, Ind. L. W. Carson, Post 156, G.A.R., Eaton, Ind., replying to Comrade Smith, of Harrison, Ind., says the gallant act referred to by him was performed by W. J. Carson, Chief Bugler of the 13th Regulars. Comrade Carson was taken prisoner at Chickamauga, and lodged in Libby Prison for some months; exchanged and returned home, reduced in weight by starvation and sickness to 78 pounds, and now resides at Muncie, Ind.

John G. Eddy, Co. K, 38th Ohio, writes that in his company there were 18 pairs of brothers. one pair of twins, one trio of brothers, and one father with two of his sons.

W. I. Archbold, Leroy, Osceola Co., Mich. thinks that men who enlisted in the Regular Army a few months before the war broke out and served their five years, should be entitled to bounty the same as the volunteers who enlisted during the war.

Robert P. Black, Co. E, 103d Pa., Parker's Landing, Pa., writes in favor of pensions for ex-prisoners of war. He says that before he was captured he weighed 186 pounds. After being in rebel prisons 10 months his weight was 81 pounds. F. M. Adams, Co. D, 15th Ind., says a good

word for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and writes a brief sketch of Wagner's Brigade, Army of the Cumberland. J. F. Walker, Corporal, Co. F, 101st Ill., Columbus, Kan., backs the judgment of M. W.

John G. Oulson, Co. B. 35th Wis., Delhi, Mc-Pherson Co., Dak., makes a strong argument in favor of the repeal of the arrears act and urges comrades to labor with their Senators and Rep-

resentatives to secure that end. Friend Evans, Co. G. 4th Mich., Riverdale, Gatriot Co., Mich., thinks all the soldiers ought to have pensions. C. C. Bowen, Miller's, O., thinks there should

be no distinctions favoring officers in the pension rate; that a private is entitled to just as much as a Colonel, because he sacrificed as much and is likely to be even more needy. C. L. Paris, Owosso, Mich., says he was born March 22, 1848, and had a hard time g tting into the army. In 1862 he tried the 126th and 148th N. Y., but they wouldn't have him. In March, 1863, he enlisted in the 11th N. Y. H. A., at Rochester, but his father took him by the ear and marched him home. In December he joined Co. G, 14th N. Y. H. A., managed to get to the front, and stayed there till the end of

the war. Alfred Koch, East Sandy, Pa., thinks gross injustice was done Gen. Warren by his summary removal from the command of his corps at the battle of Five Forks.

J. E. Langton, Elyria, O., sends us the order issued by Gen. Hurtbut, at Bolivar, Tenn., Oct. 8, 1862, for which we regret to say we cannot find space. John Baldwin, Co. G, 23d Mo., Alma, Neb.

enlisted in August, 1861, and served until July, 1865, and was never in the hospital or on extra duty during the whole of that time. John N. Brown, Co. H, 92d Ill. M't'd Inf., Kansas City, Mo., supports L. E. Willhide in his claim that the flag of the 92d was the first to float over Chattanooga.

Q. A. Hunt, Co. A, 57th Ind., Prairieton, Ind., says he would like to know why his regiment was sent to Texas after the war closed .-[The Fourth Corps was sent to Texas in the Summer of 1865 as an "army of observation," in anticipation of troubles which might occur on the Mexican frontier.—ED.]

G. Sandamore, First Lieutenant, Co. C. 80th Ill., Lakeport, Cal., narrates his experience in rebel prisons, having been captured with Gen. Streight near Rome, Ga. He would like to hear from the Lieutenant of an Indiana regiment who got out of Libby Prison at the sam time—whether he made good his escape or recaptured. John B. Miller, Graybill, Tex., saval en-

born Nov. 25, 1853, enlisted as Bur 7th Tenn. M't'd Inf., and wasworth, Neb., . tells of the fun gagements. C. F. Barnes, Co. I, 5th Yo generally forgot "whoops up" the 5th Mrch" when ordering they had with a Ce to give the comm, Adjutant, 32d Ill., thinks

a movement or that killed Gen. Albert Sid-Alex Var commander of the rebel army at he fired ney McClintock, Co. A, 87th Pa., Belleville, She lost his left leg near the hip, when 18

ears old, at the battle of Cedar Creek. He ainks there was something wrong that the ebels got the bulge on them in the morning f that day. W. J. Brown, Co. B, 1st W. Va. Cav., Elm rove, W. Va., and A. M. Sample, Co. I, 1st W.

a. Cav., Santa Barbara, Cal., say that Serg't Toms is a long way off in his account of the "capture" of the 1st W. Va. Cav. by Mosby at Warrington, in May, 1863. But a small part of the regiment was captured. Comrade Sample speaks in the highest terms of the gallantry of the 5th N. Y. Cav. Philip J. Ruch, Corporal, Co. E, 8th Ill., says

all hands joined in the capture of Fort Blakely, the Thirteenth Corps as well as the Sixteenth. Neither can claim all the honor. A. P. Carr, Co. B, 19th Ind., Tacoma, Wash. Ter.: "Allow me a blank cartridge, will you. Comrade O'Neal puts the 24th Mich. in First Brigade, Third Division, Fifth Corps. Comrade Thomas puts Iron Brigade in Fifth Corps. Comrade DePuy puts the 24th Mich. in Third Division, Second Corps. All dead wrong. The 24th Mich was in the Iron Brigade, First Division, First Corps, and don't you forget it. Capt. Poud, old 7th Wis., has a level head.

Shake, pard !" H. C. Vaughn, Mulberry Grove, Kan., having seen in a recent issue of THE NATIONAL TRIB-UNE a request from A. A. Jones, Co. B, 36th Ill., Toledo, Iowa, to hear of some of the doings of his regiment, refers him to Col. Joyce's "Checkered Life," which he (Vaughn) says gives a complete history of the Second Brigade from the time it was organized until after the capture of Atlanta.

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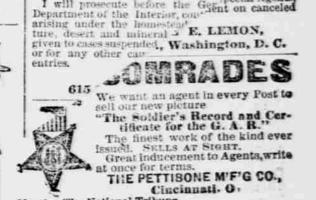
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